Dated 2nd April 1946.

No. P. W. 6737-41—K. R. S. 1-45-230. Whereas it appears to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the undermentioned land, situated in Belakavadi Village, Malavalli Taluk, Mandya District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, Belakavadi Nala extension; notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, and the Government hereby authorise the Deputy Commissioner, and his subordinates and also .. .. to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4 (2) of the Act. Under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the land noted below.

MANDYA DISTRICT, MALAVALLI TALUK, BOPPAGOWDANAPURA HOBLI, BELAKAVADI VILLAGE.

Name of khatedar or owner	Anubhavadar, (if any), or other person interested in the property.	Survey No. or Mi. No.	Whether dry, wet garden, etc.	Total extent	Kharab	Extent now required: Extent	Extent now required: Assessment	Boundaries: East	West	North	South
				A.g.	A.g.	A.g.	As. p.				
Rangaswamy Iyengar	Rangaswamy Iyengar ...	414	Dry	2 13	...	0 4¾	1 3	S. No. Remaining portion of 414.	S. No. Remaining portion of 414	S. No. 415	S. No. Sosale and Sivasamudram Road.

Dated 2nd April 1946.

No. P. W. 6737-41—K. R. S. 1-45-230. Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declare that the land measuring 4¾ guntas, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, the left sluice channel of Belakavadi and under Sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Mandya Sub-Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act and directed to take orders for the land acquisition of the said land. Under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act, the Government further direct that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the .... and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

MANDYA DISTRICT, MALAVALLI TALUK, BOPPAGOWDANAPURA HOBLI, BELAKAVADI VILLAGE.

Name of khatedar or Anubhavadar	S. No.	Whether dry, wet, garden, etc.	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required: Extent	Extent now required: Assessment.	Boundaries: East	West	North	South
			A.g.	A.g.	A.g.	Rs.a.	A.g.	As.p.				
Rangaswamy Iyengar ...	414	Dry ...	2 13	...	2 13	1 4	0 4¾	1 8	The other portion of the S. No. 414	Other portion of S. No. 414	S.No. 415 of gomal land	Sosale Sivasamudram road.

8047

K. D. JOSHI, *P. W. Secy.*

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Dated 11th May 1946.

No. R. 8421—L. R. 417-45-3. It is hereby notified for general information that Aradrihalli Village in Chelur Hobli of Gubbi Taluk will be amalgamated with Bidare Village of the same Hobli and Taluk for administrative purposes.

8259

Dated 13th May 1946.

No. R. 8489—L. S. 6-45-42. Under Section 106 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, (Act IV of 1888) as amended from time to time, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to authorise the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the said Act to Chikkanahalli Village in the Vokkaleri Hobli of the Kolar Taluk.

8295

Dated 13th May 1946.

No. R. 8493—L. S. 6-45-43. It is notified for general information that under section 1 (2) of the Record of Rights Act No. X of 1927, Government are pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall be extended to Jodi Mindagallu Village, Munganahalli Hobli, Chintamani Taluk.

2. The Record is intended to check litigation in regard to land and to facilitate its disposal by the Courts, to reduce unnecessary expenditure by the raiyats in executing and registering documents and to protect them against fraud and fabrication of false claims. It will also be of assistance to Government as well as the raiyats in the distribution of assessment among the various hissadars, the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans and the grant of suspension or remission of land revenue.

3. To facilitate the accurate preparation of the Record of Rights, the Preliminary Record will first be prepared by the Shanbhog to the best of his information in the prescribed form and every case will be duly investigated by a Special Revenue Inspector. There will be a check of the Preliminary Record by the Amildar or other officer specially authorised by the Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement or by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf. Occupants and persons interested in the land are required to furnish every information that may be within their knowledge to the Investigating Officers in order to ensure accuracy in the preparation of this Record which will form the basis of the future Records of Rights.

4. All persons interested in the land are required to render every reasonable assistance to officers of the Department of Land Records when they come to the village to measure the hissas and to conduct enquiries in cases disputed boundary lines between hissas in the field after giving the prescribed notice.

5. The attention of the public is invited to the provisions of Section 7 of the Record of Rights Act requiring them on requisition by a Revenue Officer engaged in compiling or revising the Record of Rights to furnish or produce information and documents needed for the correct compilation or revision thereof within one month from the date of such requisition. Failure to comply with this requisition and secure registration of their rights will render occupants and holders of interests in land liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 (recoverable as an arrear of land revenue) besides depriving them of the advantages enumerated above The officer to whom any information is furnished or before whom any documents is produced in accordance with the requisition will give a written acknowledgment therefor in the Form prescribed to the person furnishing or producing the same and shall endorse on any such document before returning it to him, a note under signature stating the fact of its production and the date thereof.

8274

Dated 13th May 1946.

No. R. 8498—R. M. 10-45-46. Under Rule 2 of the Rules issued in Government Order No. R. 14-25—L. R. 149-24-74, dated the 3rd October 1925, as amended by Government Order No. R. 4229-40—L. R. 489-26-4, dated the 1st December 1927, the tracts forming the atchkats of the undermentioned tanks in Srinivaspur Taluk, Kolar District, are declared entitled to remission of half-wet assessment during the year 1945-46.

Sl. No.	Name of Tank	Name of Village
1	Santhammanakere ...	Yaldur
2	Jadkuntakere ...	Jadkunte
3	Neelatoortank ...	Nilathoor
		Peddapalli
		Hosahalli
		Ramapura
		Gottikunte

8297

Dated 13th May 1946.

No. R. 8510—L. S. 6-45-45. It is notified for general information that, under section 1 (2) of the Record of Rights Act No. X of 1927, Government are pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall be extended to Jodi Chikkanahalli, Vokkaleri Hobli, Kolar Taluk.

2. The Record is intended to check litigation in regard to land and to facilitate its disposal by the Courts, to reduce unnecessary expenditure by the raiyats in executing and registering documents and to protect them against fraud and fabrication of false claims. It will also be of assistance to Government as well as the raiyats in the distribution of assessment among the various hissadars, the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans and the grant of suspension or remission of land revenue.

3. To facilitate the accurate preparation of the Record of Rights, the Preliminary Record will first be prepared by the Shanbhogs to the best of their information in the prescribed Form and every case will be duly investigated by a Special Revenue Inspector. There will be a check of the Preliminary Record by the Amildar or other officer specially authorised by the Director of Land Records, Survey and Settlement or by the Deputy Commissioner, in this behalf. Occupants and persons interested in the land are required to furnish every information that may be within their knowledge to the Investigating Officers in order to ensure accuracy in the preparation of this Record which will form the basis of the future Records of Rights.

4. All persons interested in the land are required to render every reasonable assistance to officers of the Department of Land Records when they come to the village to measure the hissas and to conduct enquiries in cases disputed boundary lines between hissas in the field, after giving the prescribed notice.

5. The attention of the public is invited to the provisions of Section 7 of the Record of Rights Act requiring them on requisition by a Revenue Officer, engaged in compiling or revising the Record of Rights to furnish or produce information and documents needed for the correct compilation or revision thereof within one month from the date of such requisition. Failure to comply with this requisition and secure registration of their rights will render occupants and holders of interests in land liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 (recoverable as an arrear of land revenue) besides depriving them of the advantages enumerated above. The officer to whom any information is furnished or before whom any documents is produced in accordance with the requisition will give a written acknowledgment therefor in the form prescribed to the person furnishing or producing the same and shall endorse on any such document, before returning it to him, a note under signature stating the fact of its production and the date thereof.

8273

Dated 14th May 1946

No. R. 8579—R. M. 12-45 10. *For* "Dondenahalli" village in Devalapur Hobli, Nagamangala Taluk appearing in notification No. R. 5833—R. M. 12-45-5, dated 23rd February 1946, *read* "Dondemadahalli village".

8315 J. B. MALLARADHYA, *Rev. Secy.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Dated, Bangalore 13th May 1946.

No. D. 8360—45-46. The following Press Note, published by the Government of India is republished for information of the departments.

8290 C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*

PRESS NOTE.

Production of Civil Goods in Ordnance Factories.

Before and during the war the number and size of India's Ordnance Factories increased considerably and much modern plant and machinery was installed. The number of men employed increased greatly and at the peak of munitions production, was almost eight times the number employed before the war.

The rapid collapse of Japan naturally entailed a substantial reduction in the output of munitions. While sufficient munitions production continues to preserve the technique of the many highly specialised processes involved in the manufacture of weapons, ammunition and explosives, it was evident that the labour force employed on munitions in the war must fall substantially in peace.

To obviate unemployment, the Ordnance Factories undertook the manufacture for civil requirements, mainly Government requirements, of a certain amount of steel (in lieu of steel which would otherwise have to be imported), of tools, jigs, fixtures and gauges in their finely-equipped toolrooms, and of some miscellaneous items.

In view, however, of the needs of the country for re-habilitation generally, for building programmes, tools, etc., Government consider it necessary, as a temporary measure, to make a fuller use of the capacity of the Ordnance Factories for the manufacture of those civil articles for which their plant and machinery can be utilised without extensive re-tooling. This will assist the public in obtaining items unobtainable or not readily obtainable, from other sources, and will enable industrial factories to devote more capacity to restoring and to expending lines of manufacture for which they were more particularly designed or equipped, and which also are in acute demand. The Ordnance Factories will now be open therefore to undertake orders on a wider scale for articles of the type indicated, for heavy steel forgings and castings, stampings, presswork, non-ferrous metals, light and medium parts for machinery, and wood-ware of various descriptions. The Additional Director General (Munitions Production), Park Street, Calcutta, will assign orders to the particular Ordnance Factory or Factories suitable to the production of the various items, and will by advertisement indicate the officers who will quote specifications, prices, etc.

It is emphasised that Government is embarking only on a short-term policy of assisting re-habilitation and industrialisation, and of relieving unemployment and of keeping skilled personnel in practice.

Indian Ordnance Factories.

The Indian Ordnance Factories invite enquiries for the manufacture of ferrous and non-ferrous materials, forgings, castings, light and medium machined parts, pressed and fabricated articles, wood-ware, special tools, jigs, fixtures and gauges, and certain chemicals and explosives.

Enquiries should be addressed to, and quotations may be obtained from either the Additional Director General, O. F., Ordnance Factories Division, 6 Esplanade East Calcutta, or the nearest suitable Ordnance Factory at the address shown below :—

Type of Manufacture.	*Ordnance Factory concerned.*
Steel products—rolled steel rounds, billets and sections. High speed and tempered straight carbon steels, spring steels.	Metal and Steel Factory, Ichapur, Nawabgunj, B. & A. Railway Ordnance Factory, Kalpi Road, Cawnpore, United Provinces.
Iron Castings ...	Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces. Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar (Near Meerut), United Provinces. Ordnance Factory, Amritsar, Punjab
Non-ferrous metals and alloys.—	
Sand castings ...	Metal and Steel Factory Gun Carriage Factory
Aluminium and Zinc die castings.	Ordnance Factory, Lucknow
Cold rolled strip ...	Ordnance Factory, Ambernath (Near Kalyan), G. I. P. Rly. Ordnance Factory, Katni, Central Provinces.
Extruded, also extruded and drawn, sections.	Ordnance Factory, Katni
Stampings and Pressings	Ordnance Factory, Katni Metal and Steel Factory.
Forgings and Drop Stampings.	Metal and Steel Factory Rifle Factory, Ichapur Nawabgunj. B. & A. Railway Gun Carriage Factory Ordnance Factory, Cawnpore Do Muradnagar Do Amritsar.
Light and Medium Machined parts, also machine screws, pins and small components.	Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, Calcutta Rifle Factory Gun Carriage Factory Bren Gun Factory, Begumpet I.P.O., Hyderabad-Deccan. Ordnance Factory, Cawnpore Do Amritsar.
Drawn also ...	Metal and Steel Factory
Ground Bar ...	Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar.
Press work and tin-smith's work.	Gun Carriage Factory Gun and Shell Factory.
Wood-ware ...	Gun Carriage Factory Ordnance Factory, Amritsar Rifle Factory Bren Gun Factory.
Special tools, jigs, fixtures and gauges.	Gun and Shell Factory Rifle Factory Ordnance Factory, Cawnpore Do Amritsar Gun Carriage Factory Ordnance Factory, Khamaria (near Jubbulpore), Central Provinces. Bren Gun Factory, Hyderabad.
Gun Cotton, Acetone, Sulphuric Acid, Activated Charcoal.	Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, The Nilgiries, South India.
Nitric Acid ...	High Explosives Factory, Kirkee (Near Poona), G. I. P. Railway.
Fog Signals ...	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee (Near Poona), G. I. P. Railway. Ordnance Factory, Khamaria.